FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 080

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Coal Industry Commission Holds Meeting [Nowak, Warsaw] AA 1
Leaders of CEMA Labor Organs Meet in Sofia [Sofia] AA 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Views Arms Negotiations [Dylawerski, PAP] BB 1
SFRY Delegate Speaks at Stockholm Conference [TANJUG] BB 1

ALBANIA

Murra Notes 35th Air Force Anniversary B 1
Celiku Attends National Industry Mining Meeting B 1

BULGARIA

World Peace Council Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya C 1
Lukanov Meets Nicaragua's Ruiz on Cooperation C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reagan Speeches on Libya, Nicaragua Criticized [Solecky] D 1
Chnoupek, Shevardnadze Talks Begin in Moscow D 1
Haman Receives USSR Electronics Ministers D 1
Jakes Receives Nicu Ceausesuc, Delegation D 1
Husak Chairs National Front CC Session D 2
Addresses Opening D 2
Strougal Address D 3
Husak Closes Session D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Congratulations on Reelection E 1
Expresses Thanks for Messages E 1
Herrmann Outlines National Aims After Congress E 1
Tisch Speaks on New Technology at Factory E 2

HUNGARY

CPSU Politburo's Chebrikov Visits Budapest F 1
Arrives 23 April F 1
Received by Kadar F 1
Malev Airlines Resumes Weekly Flight to Libya F 1
Aczel-Led Delegation Returns From SED Congress F 1
MSZMP Secretaries Leave for USSR, Finland F 1

Berecz Departs for USSR F 1
Szuros Departs for Finland F 2
Government Officials Say Economy 'Not Improved' F 2

POLAND

Jaruzelski, Glemp Discuss Church-State Relations G 1
TANJUG Notes Solidarity Call for May Day 'Rallies' G 1
Authorities Ban Demonstrations [AFP] G 2
Cooperation Commission With Romania Ends Session [Duczewski] G 2
Messner Meets Austrian Parliamentary Delegation G 2
Messner Opens Exhibition of Soviet Union G 2
Finance Minister Reports Figures on Debt G 3
U.S. Uses Terrorism as 'Smokescreen' for Force G 3

ROMANIA

Joint Economic Session With Poland Held H 1
Gainuse Meets Poland's Certych H 1
Dascalescu Receives Certych H 1
Program Signed H 1
Trade Union Proceeding 24 April H 2
Commentator on Nuclear, Conventional Disarmarmament H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Individual Terrorism Harms True Liberation Causes [Jankovic] I 1
Further Reportage on Army LCY Conference I 2
Mamula, Others Speak I 2
Program Adopted I 6
Federal Chamber Probes Past 4 Year Record I 8
Assembly Chamber of FEC Work, Debt Rescheduling I 12
Federal Executive Council Discusses Trade I 13
Syria's Al-Asad Reported To Visit 'Soon' I 14
Further Reportage on Montenegro Congress I 15
Central Committee Members I 15
Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Holds Session I 15
Complaints by Kosovo Citizens Justified I 16
'Irredentists' Trial Opens Session in Prizren I 17
Eight Sentenced I 18
'Difficult Conditions' Affect Serbian Assembly I 18
Resolution of Alleged Bribery Case Urged I 20
Zarkovic Sends Greetings to DPRK's Kim Il-Song I 20
Briefs: Oil Equipment to Albania I 20

CEMA COAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

LD242317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Correspondent Leslaw Nowak report from Moscow]

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Coal Industry ended in Moscow today. Delegations from the council's member-states and from Yugoslavia took part. General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister for mining and energy, chaired the proceeding. The delegates examined a protocol for scientific-technological cooperation connected with the processing of coal and signed a protocol. As the most universal fuel, coal is being more and more widely used in chemistry, in the production of synthetic-liquid and gas fuels for various purposes. Seventeen CEMA scientific-research, scientific-production, and industrial institutes are studying problems of this transformation. After the completion of this work, industrial complexes will be created, which will enable the more effective solution of fuel, energy, and economic problems of member-states.

Quite independently of the commission's work, Minister Czeslav Piotrowski met with heads of coal industry ministries of CEMA states. During talks with Mikhail Shchadov, head of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, he discussed cooperation in the production of mining machinery and equipment and the participation of Poland in the developmemt of the Soviet Union's coal industry. It is worth mentioning that the coal commission is the oldest of the CEMA's commissions. It was created 30 years ago at the council's seventh meeting.

LEADERS OF CEMA LABOR ORGANS MEET IN SOFIA

AU221918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 22 Apr 86

[Text] The 18th session of the conference of the leaders of the state labor organs of the CEMA member-countries opened today in the Boyana residence. Georgi Nachev, chairman of the Committee for labor and social work, opened the session. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent CEMA representative, greeted the participants in the session in the name of the Bulgarian Government. The briefings delivered by the leaders of the labor organs presented the positive experience of the work up to the present in their countries and the approaches in the solving of the most important problems in the fields of labor, working wages, and social security.

POLISH DELEGATE VIEWS ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD232300 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, April 23: Deputy head of a Polish delegation Janusz Rychlak addressed the plenary session of the disarmament conference of 40 states debating here, devoting his speech to nuclear test bans and to preventing the arms race in outer space. He said that the Polish delegation viewed the absence of progress in negotiations on these questions, enjoying the highest priority in public opinion and among the majority of delegations and deemed to be the most urgent questions, as depressing.

To the regret of an overwhelming majority of the delegations, it is still impossible to start debates on banning nuclear explosions because of the nonconstructive stands adopted by some delegations. The U.S. stand, opposing the start of negotiations on this question, means not only a break with the policy by U.S. Administrations of the past 30 years, each of which was pondering a nuclear test ban, but also non-adherence to international treaties, to which the U.S. is a party or at least a signatory.

Next, Poland's representative pointed out that the main argument forwarded for years by opponents of a nuclear test ban spoke of allegedly inadequate means to verify such a ban. Now, its opponents say openly it simply runs counter to their plans to develop new nuclear weapons.

SFRY DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD221417 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1234 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (TANJUG) -- There can be no lasting confidence and security in Europe if this process fails to also encompass the waters of the European Continent, especially the Mediterranean, head of the Yugoslav delegation Aleksandr Bozovic has said in addressing a working group at the Stockholm Conference. He underlined that "the last events in the Mediterranean proved that claims that Europe can isolate itself from the developments in that part of the world lack in realism". Bozovic recalled that at the beginning of the CSCE Madrid meeting in 1980, Yugoslavia had submitted proposals on the promotion of security in the Mediterranean which have not lost topicality to date.

The Yugoslav representative said that the developments in the Mediterranean over the past decade were not in accordance with the goals of the final Helsinki document and that the military buildup in this zone has over the period increased. Referring to the U.S. attack on Libya, Bozovic said that the use of armed forces of a big power against a nonaligned Mediterranean country has created a dangerous precedent and that after the attack the Mediterranean is no longer what it used to be. He stressed that Yugoslavia condemns terrorism but does not believe that the use of force by any country under any pretext can put an end to terrorism and sabotage.

"If there is a genuine readiness to jointly combat terrorism, it should be demonstrated at this conference since terrorism is one of the issues that come within the sphere of work of the conference", Bozovic said.

MURRA NOTES 35TH AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY

AU241027 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Apr

[Text] Tirana, April 24 (ATA) -- A solemn meeting was organised in the capital on April 23 on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Aviation Arms Service which was born and reared under the direct and special care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Present were cadres, aviators, veterans of this arms service. Attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence Comrade Prokop Murra, the first secretary of the Party Committee of Tirana District, Pirro Kondi, the members of the Central Committee of the party Miti Nito and Ali Vukatana and other comrades. In the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Prokop Murra handed over the Order of Scanderbeg, First Class, with which the Presidium of the People's Assembly conferrs the Aviation Arms Service on occasion of the 35th anniversary of its creation with the inscription: The effective that has worked in a revolutionary spirit to put into life the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and has always reached high results in all the indeces of the political combat training, by consolidating the defence of the air borders of our socialist homeland.

The speech on the occasion was held by the member of the Central Committee of the party party, the militaryman Sali Dibra, who stressed among others that like all other arms services of our People's Army, the Air Military Forces are one of the glorious works of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Speaking of the 35 year road of this arms service, he pointed out that the Military-Air Forces are consolidated and extended uninterruptedly becoming a powerful and unbreakable weapon, vigilant guards of the air borders. Cooperating with the ground and naval forces, it guarantees the defence of our dear homeland. Like all our People's Army, the military air forces have come out from the fold of the people and are linked like flesh to bone with the people, he continued, are educated with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the party and are prepared according to the demands of our military people's art. In conclusion he said that in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the effectives of the Aviation Arms Service are mobilised to score greater successes in the political military training and see to their celebration in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

CELIKU ATTENDS NATIONAL INDUSTRY, MINING MEETING

AU230936 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- Implementing the tasks of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the Ministry of Industry and Mining and the TUA Central Council of Industry-Mining-Energetics organised a national meeting on mechanical industry in "Dinamo" plant in Tirana on April 22. Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vengjel Cerrava, the first secretary of the Party Committee of Tirana District, Pirro Kondi, the member of the Central Committee of the party Pilo Peristeri and other comrades. The speech on the occasion held by the Vice-Minister of Industry and Mining Bujar Bedalli and the discussion of the leading cadres and specialists of the mechanical plants of the country pointed out the good work being made to further increase the level of direction organising and perfecting of the technology of production, improvement of its quality and concrete targets were set for the future.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

AU241342 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Statement of the Session of the World Peace Council" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The session of the World Peace Council (WPC) which has been opened here today, strongly condemns the barbaric U.S. air raid on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. "A new policy of terrorism is being initiated by the U.S. Administration, posing a deadly threat to world peace," stresses the statement adopted by the participants in the session.

The representatives of the peaceloving forces in the world reject the U.S. claims to play the role of world policeman, they also reject any terrorist act whatsoever.

The statement emphasises that the U.S. aggression against Libya, for which the British bases have been used, represents a qualitatively new and dangerous turn in the U.S. policy of direct intervention. The real aim of the U.S. aggression has been to put an end to Libya's opposition to imperialist policy in the region and its support to the national liberation movements.

The session of the World Peace Council calls upon the U.S. Administration to strictly abide by the U.N. resolution of December 17, 1984, on the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism." It urges the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean region and the implementation of the recent Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of the fleets of both countries from this sea.

The statement also stresses that all peoples in the world should unite against the current U.S. policy of state terrorism and armed intervention, which undermines international security and could lead to global confrontation with unpredictable consequences.

The statement expresses the solidarity of the WPC with the just struggle of the Libyan people for independence and peace.

LUKANOV MEETS NICARAGUA'S RUIZ ON COOPERATION

AU241850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] At today's meeting between Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Henry Ruiz, the chairman of the two sections of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, a broad spectrum of questions was discussed relating to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted at the commission's recent session.

It was stated with satisfaction that the mutual exchange of goods is continuing to grow, and the industrial projects that are being constructed in Nicaragua with Bulgaria's technical assistance are preceeding successfully. The prospects were also discussed for cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical fields during the period up to 1990.

REAGAN SPEECHES ON LIBYA, NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD241003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky report from New York]

[Text] The President of the United States made another speech yesterday in which he attacked sovereign Libya and other states and confirmed that the United States is ready -- at any time and at any place -- to carry out military intervention if it considers it to be beneficial for its interests. Vladimir Solecky, our permanent correspondent, reports from New York:

After his Tuesday address at the Heritage Foundation Institute, where Reagan again militantly declared his intention to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government -- which, in his opinion, strives to create another Libya -- yesterday, addressing businessmen in the Chamber of Commerce, continued in his attacks against Libya. He threatened that as soon as his government considers it necessary, Libyan territory will be attacked again. As practically the whole Arab world has condemned the brutal American air aggression against Libya, Reagan attempted to blot out the impressions from the bombing of a residential area in Tripoli by even defending the interests of Muslims and attacking demagogically the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It is obvious from both speeches of the U.S. President that White House political strategists want to gain from the atmosphere of inflated chauvinism, by which a considerable part of the American public reacted to the military actions against Libya, and that they want to utilize this mood to assert their military projects and to ensure the election of conservative candidates in the November elections to the U.S. Congress.

CHNOUPEK, SHEVARDNADZE TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD242335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Official talks began today between the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union which is taking place at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

HAMAN RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

LD241323 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Soviet Electronics Minister, Vladislav Kolesnikov, who is in the CSSR to participate in the session of the Council for Microelectronic Base of the CEMA member-states. They exchanged information about further possibilities of specialization and cooperation in production of electronic component base, in technological equipment and consumer electronics.

JAKES RECEIVES NICU CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION

LD111134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by its First Secretary, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CRP Central Committee and Minister of Youth Affairs Nicu Ceausescu. In the course of their conversation, experience in the party leadership of the youth organizations and the basic directions of the deepening of cooperation between both organizations were discussed.

HUSAK CHAIRS NATIONAL FRONT CC SESSION

LD101725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by Lubos Lidicky]

[Excerpt] The Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and Slovak SR met in Prague today at a joint plenary session, attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president ofthe Republic, and chairman of the National Front's Central Committee. Lubos Lidicky, our reporter, reports on its proceedings this morning:

This morning's session was opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, who at the outset of the meeting briefed those present about yesterday's second session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which discussed preparation for elections to legislative bodies and national committees to be held on 23 and 24 May this year.

The preparation for the election, too, is the main item on the agenda of the joint session of the National Front's Central Committees. The main report was delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, who briefed those present about the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the policies our communist party has set itself for the coming period.

Addresses Opening

LD110152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the PZPR, at 10 April opening session of the CSSR, Czech SR and Slovak SR National Fronts -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends. I am opening the joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, Czech SR and Slovak SR, and I sincerely welcome you all. According to the program you have received, we will discuss important issues of social and organizational preparations for general elections which are to be held in May. Yesterday a CPCZ Central Committee session was held and we discussed a similar topic there.

The General Committee asked me to propose to the National Front a draft of the joint proclamation on the elections; that is, the draft of the Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front on the political [word indistinct], and at the same time the proposal on the candidates to the office of deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly and of the Czech and Slovak National Council. The program part, about which Comrade Strougel will be speaking, has basically been prepared by the 17 CPCZ Congress. In the preparation and the course of congress as well as after it, all parts of the National Front endorsed the congress's assessment of the past period -- which essentially was very positive. They endorsed the critical analysis of the given situation, to fighting against all shortcomings that exist in the life of our peoples, and also adopted the very demanding program for the next 5 years and for later on.

Those who are thinking soberly about these documents, I think, rejoice in the good assessment of the work of the National Front and of the party, naturally, and of all honest people; here is a result, and on the other hand, here is also a precise program for the future.

We want to go to the elections with this program and gain the trust of a wide group of the people. Not to raise a hand formally -- I agree, I disagree -- but to inform people about problems, about results and about tasks. To win them over -- because we can continue to advance our homeland only with mass participation of wide groups of the people, and only in this way can we take steps forward. We want to rely on their trust, and we can gain this trust in the general elections.

Strougal Address

LD102356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Substantial" portions of the speech made by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister, at the 10 April joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] As we have already reported in our previous news bulletins the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic met at a joint session in Prague today. The main speech was delivered at the session by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister. We shall now acquaint you with its contents.

Comrade Strougal said at the outset:

[Begin Strougal recording] I have come before the joint session of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, the Central Committees of the National Front of the CZECH and Slovak Socialist Republic -- the National Front, which represents the political association of the working class, farmers and working intelligentsia, the association of both our nations and nationalities -- in order to brief you about the conclusions of the 17th congress and the policy intentions which the communist party is setting before itself for the coming period.

We Communists are of the opinion that the policy aims of this congress can become, after being discussed at today's session, also a joint program of the national front for the forthcoming elections into the highest representative bodies and national committees as well as for our joint work in the coming period.

The main and integating feature of the conclusions of the 17th congress is that they result in the overall strategy for speeding up social and economic growth, the development of the country, in the orientation towards achieving a new stage of the development of our socialist society. This strategy includes and envisages profound changes in all areas of the life of our society, reckons in its long-range outlook with a marked improvement in socialist production relations and of the entire political and ideological superstructure.

At issue therefore is not and indeed cannot be any kind of individual partial corrections but a profound creative intervention in the overall conditions of life and the functioning of our society. In this context it is necessary to bear in mind that we have found outselves at a certain turning point, a turning point, which does not arise merely from our internal causes. At issue is a process that is far wider. It has a more or less global character, as confirmed in any case by the development in the other socialist countries and as demonstrated markedly in particular by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The congress of communists of this first land of socialism has become for us also an inexhaustible source of a great wealth of ideas. The congress inspires us above all by its innovative spirit, profound understanding and the expression of the newsness of the time and its needs, therefore by that what our proletarian writer Marie Majerova, called: addressing the time by its name. And not only this. It also inspires us by the thoroughly scientific approach and along with this also by the uncompromising frankness and criticism as well as by raising high moral imperatives in politics.

When we talk about the newness of the period then, that part of the congress proceedings and conclusions, in which was propounded the new philosophy of international life also warrants our attention and by which we are resolved to guide ourselves and develop it further. After all, the profound scientific analysis of the state of affairs in the world, the situation in which the international community finds itself provides world socialism with an instruction for practical actions, a continuation in the tenacious struggle for peace and security of nations.

All that came out of the platform of the 27th congress and what was embodied in its final documents is aimed quite unequivocally at man: Improving the conditions of his life and work, the full development and application of his creative forces and talents. From these as well as from other viewpoints it is therefore possible to say that the new strategic decisions taken in Moscow itself are of historic significance for the future not only of the Soviet Union but also the entire socialist community.

The CPCZ has subscribed unreservedly to the spirit, standpoints and decisions of the Soviet Communists. We have always learned from our largest ally and closest friend and the more we want to do so therefore today. This is because, as Comrade Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the republic said, many of our problems and the aims we are setting before ourselves are the same or similar and in tackling them it is therefore necessary to proceed along the same or similar roads and with similar methods.

At the same time we naturally realize that to understand what is needed and to identify with the need to change thinking, to understand new approaches -- this is only one half of the road from theory to practice. Much more demanding, difficult and responsible is the transition from words to actions, to change the organization, style and methods of work in the working process, in overall life and conduct, in order that each of us assumes one's own share in the feat of work set out to be accomplished, which will result in a further growth of the attractiveness esteem, authority and strength of socialism in the world.

We said to ourselves at the 17th party congress that we want to develop our society in a bracing political climate, not to be afraid to rebuild what has become obsolescent and to carry out the necessary changes. At the same time we did not have in our minds the national economy alone, far from it, although this is a key area, often determining our possibilities. For such a demanding feat of work involving our society as a whole, as it is expressed also in the draft of the proclamation of the Central Committee of the party and the Central Committee of the National Front on the elections into the representative bodies, we want to win over all our people, all political parties, social and interest-based organizations associated in the National Front, so as to prepare themselves with dignity and in the spirit of demanding conditions.

Let the draft of the election programs of the National Front answer in a relevant and rational way to the needs of the times, society and the state.

In working them out it is necessary to have a due and thorough regard to social needs, which must be skilfully dovetailed to the requirements and possibilities of villages and towns. Let us strive to ensure that everyone finds something in them with which he could identify himself, that they are a program of every family of ours, every citizen of ours.

Let us bear in mind that the entire period of the preparations of the elections is a great opportunity to talk to all people. It provides the opportunity to explain patiently our policy and intentions for the future; to make use of the experiences of people and to react actively to comments made by working people and to their suggestions.

The CPCZ wants to work side by side with all citizens and patriots to create a better life for all who live and work in our country, who endure both the good and bad, who are not afraid of obstacles or denials but who at the same time aspire for their country to be a place of contentment, happiness and thereby also an example of the best order of the world, which we are building along with our friends and allies. This is why it is necessary to literally fight for everything that is fundamental and new in the conclusions reached by our congress and that has a tenacity of purpose, to further enrich and develop them creatively as both today and tomorrow require urgently.

We are dutybound by the conclusions of the 17th congress to give our very best, to manage to rid ourselves of everything that is impeding us, that is undermining our initiative and discourages talent and breeds bureaucratism and formalism; we must divest ourselves of the iron shirt of inertia, inactivity and routine.

The eyes and the intellect of future generations will be judging us according to truth and deeds. We shall not hold our ground with anything that was good enough yesterday, with half-measures, repeated promises and excuses, by under-performance and complacency. This is why it is necessary to have courage and not to be afraid of taking even the most daring steps, which will inspire the creative forces of the people, which will discover an infinite number of makers of small but also radical initiatives in factories, fields, schools and scientific institutions as well as in workplaces, studios and stages of masters of arts.

After all the objective we are pursuing, which we want to achieve -- dynamic development in the economic and social area in line with the demanding requirements of science and technology -- is the general line of each of us. There is simply no other way. Here lies the newness of the time, thinking and deeds which we have set before ourselves. Who at a such an important moment would not recall the words of our unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald, whose 90th birth anniversary we shall be marking in the fall of this year. At the close of the Ninth party congress, which decided the line on building socialism Comrade Gottwald said: "This is a high aim and its attainment will not be easy. We know that along the road to it we shall have to eliminate obstacles, greater than at any time in the past and we shall overcome these obstacles and achieve the aim set.

This applies literally also to the qualitatively new stage of the acceleration of the building of a developed socialist society, which is ahead of us.

At the 17th Party congress we approved the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development, which constitute a concrete program for our labor front. The aims and tasks that arise from this document answer the question of the aim of our endeavors and what we want to achieve not only in this 5-year-period -- although primarily in it -- but also in the outlook the year 2000. The main issue is to ensure further advancement of both the material and spiritual standard of our people, the strengthening of their social guarantees and expansion of their social prospects. It is necessary to say in general that we link the strategy of speeding up our development with active social policy and therefore not only with the growth of material consumption but with the overall improvement of the entire living conditions of people, in work, family, in health care, education, culture, in the field of making use of leisure time, in the creation and protection of the living environment.

We can say in a broad sense that in comparison with the present we are striving to achieve a new, higher degree of the maturity of our socialist society.

In the economic sphere we are placing emphasis on accelerating the process of the transition of our economy along the path of intensive development; emphasis on the qualitative features of economic growth. We want to enter the next century possessing an all-round modernized industrialized system for the entire economy and developed modern production forces, which are to be brought about by the extensive rebuilding of the production structure in the spirit of the latest results of scientific and technological revolution of this stage. We are of the opinion that this part of the program set by the 17th congress is worthy of the participation of all and everyone. This is because the results we shall achieve in this field will benefit our whole society as well as each individual, who will, naturally, make a contribution to achieving them. And one needs to realize that time is not standing still. This 5-year plan, which we have entered, is a key one. The fact is that as the result of the first quarter of this year show, we continue to be up against strong tendencies towards extensive development.

To make use of real, existing reserves is the main method of coping with the qualitatively demanding tasks of the first years of this 5-year plan. And this is a categorical demand of the party which everybody, from top to bottom, must follow at his own place. We want to and need to mobilize the best force of the peoples, managers of all workplaces, workers and agricultural workers, scientists and researchers. Our appeal is directed in particular to the managerial sphere: from ministers to foremen and to heads of working groups, so they understand the urgent needs of our time. People of this country have gained justified recognition and respect in the whole world with their mind and diligence. And if we are behind in something this is not an irreversible situation, especially as we do not accept the situation.

Everything we need was expressed in the Political Report that was delivered by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Husak. Now it all depends on our ability to make use of the advantages of the socialist system, its economic aims, its social activity, so we achieve the standard of prominent world producers as early as possible. It will depend on the degree of activity with which we shall integrate our production -- and make it more economical this way -- in the framework of the CEMA with our largest and most tested partners who are following the same goals of intensification and modernization.

Our science and technology is faced with a task which it has never tackled before.

It is placed at the head of our economic effort. It is to expand and implement the findings of science and technology even in the last workplace in our country. Irrevocable orders for science and technology are: To speed up, to economize and to update.

We demand from senior management a healthy enterprising spirit based on the principles of husbandry and efficiency; from the working people we ask for understanding of exacting changes, of the needs and consequences of restructuring, automatization and robotization that earlier or later will be felt by everybody. Only by reinforcing work and production discipline, by supporting ambitions to produce work of good quality and to contribute to the good name of the factory or plant, by supporting the feeling for husbandry with material and energy, shall we be able to promote the aims of this great task which are very demanding but at the same time realistic and can be fulfilled if all Czechoslovak people will identify with them.

Comrades, esteemed friends. The program intentions of the CPCZ, adopted by its 17th congress, express the changes necessary also in the other spheres of the life of the society. This also concerns the multifaceted and divided activity of the socialist state and the entire political ststem as such. We would be poor politicians if we did not admit to ourselves the question of what we need in this direction in the current stage, in the time of revolutionary changes, in the time of enhanced confrontation and competition with capitalism. We know well how much effort was given by Comrade Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to the issue of state and government, and how the congress of the Soviet Communists and also our 17th congress expressed itself in a principled way on these issues. We also know, for example, the connections with the idea of socialist peoples self-government. The peoples really must manage their own affairs because managing the affairs of a socialist state belongs to all who feel the need to be real citizens and managers. We are deeply convinced that we have enough opportunities for this in our system and enough tools too: If some of them are not there we shall seek them, expand them and implement them. The Communist Party, as the Political Report emphasized, intends to be in the van of this innovating effort, to advocate everything new, daring and transforming. [End recording]

[Announcer] In the next part of his speech at the joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front, Comrade Strougal spoke on the issues of democracy, socialist cooperation of the people and the state, classes and social groups, parties, social, and economic organizations, and also citizens and every man. He stressed in this connection that, if we want to achieve new demanding aims by the end of 1990 and by the end of the century, we must change our way of thinking and create space for action, a climate for criticism, and courageous stimuli. An important task is to improve the quality of the standard of our ideological work and propaganda and to improve and deepen the flow of information.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] Comrades and friends, when we were preparing the program for speeding up the social and economic development of our society and its all-round improvement, we were conscious that its successful implementation will call for a great deal of honest work and of every effort on our part. This is also why a very resolute word came from the platform of the 17th congress to the effect that our party, as was said in the political report delivered by Comrade Husak, will place on its members in this regard high demands and requirements. The truly new and long-range tasks facing the country require, however, that to accomplish this feat of work, which is to benefit everyone, the creative activity must be combined from all who simply want the best for this country, their homeland, their future. This is why we are turning with all seriousness, with an awareness of great responsibility to all society, to workers, farmers, our intelligentsia, to men and women. We naturally are turning to the youth but also to the veterans of struggles and work with the appeal to adopt the program of ideas and deeds set by the 17th congress as their own. It is your program, esteemed fellow citizens, a feat of work for all the contemporary and future generations, simply the task of all Czechoslovak people.

Today the representatives of all political parties and organizations associated in the national have gathered here, representatives empowered by the people and elected by them to represent those who held our homeland, its future, and the well being of our citizens dear. It is to you that we are submitting the program for the development of society, a program of hard work as well as joy from the aims that we are dutybound to master. At the same time, we call you for active joint participation and expect that, according to your possibilities and abilities, you will contribute to the common endeavor, the urgency of which we shall be instilling in the consciousness of millions and we will not tolerate delays.

I am sure that our appeal will be received well when I am addressing the highest representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Freedom Party, and the Slovak Revival Party to search tenaciously, along with us, and to participate in the improvement of the political system. We shall welcome each considered proposal but above all creativity and activity in work, which will be directed specifically and with a sense of perspective. After all, all that we are requiring from the future stage of CSSR development concerns the internal life of all political parties and thereby your public activity too.

When we talk about the self-administration of the people, the party, the socialist state, and bodies always address themselves to trade unions, to women's organizations, and to representatives of the coming generation not only because they are enormous communities with close interests but also because that they can be the source of the activity and civic and work initiative; without such contributions our progress could not be speeded up and could not be mastered.

The biggest things are expected from our largest organizations of working people -- the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, an influential factor on the labor front, where we shall decide our future living standards and the strength and position of the CSSR in general. We demand from our economy efficiency, a scientific approach, and effectiveness and we can achieve something like this, among other things, by competition, by developing work initiative which helps us so much, but also by enterprise and by organization which we have at times neglected in many places. Let us therefore learn enterpreneurship in a socialist way, honestly, on the basis of our principles, which will have to be developed; to engage in enterprise and organize matters so as to reach the level of leading world producers.

We are well aware what a serious burden our women are carrying, not only at work but also in the family and in bringing up children, where their place is quite irreplaceable. At the same time we are aware how much we owe them in terms of services, the standard of transportation, and supplies in general. We hold in esteem their care, their industry, their sense of beauty, and better living environment. We want to promise at the same time that we take seriously their requirements and wishes because they are an indivisible part of our policy.

I want to address myself, at least in a few sentences to our youth, the coming generation, which will assume the helm of the state and society in the next period. You young people are by nature the exponents of new style of life; and you do not tolerate rigidity and lagging behind; delays and hesitation are alien to you. The coming years will be marked by significant changes, which you desire so much. Assume them as your own, with all seriousness but also with the drive, which is your very own, with vision and the ability to see things without restrictions and dimensions that have been rendered obsolete. The Socialist Union of Youth ought to become a place of passionate debates and creative work, and we must not forget at the same time that we are concerned with all youth, the entire young generation. This is why communists call on the entire young generation to participate in the development of society.

The 17th congress singled out the state as the principal tool of socialist construction and defense of the country. Many serious as well as self-critical words were addressed to the government. It is praiseworthy that from one's own ranks, too, the voice of criticism was directed at the standard of activity of the governments and representative bodies, amongst which the National Committees occupy a special position. Their work was positively assessed by the congress. At the same time inadmissible manifestations were pointed out of indifference to human as well as community affairs, complacency, formalism, in the conduct of some officials, which distances many citizens from the National Committee and in the end also from our socialist state. We must not forget that local problems are a part of nation-wide and global tendencies. This is why one must not tolerate local patriotism and particularly not the ruthlessness of anyone violating the norms governing the creation and protection of the living environment. At the same time we realize the enormous extent of the tasks facing the bodies of state power and administration and therefore their significance. For this reason the best of the best of highly qualified and morally steadfast officials must be employed in them, to whom esteem and social recognition justly belong and which we sometimes forget to recognize and which we must never forget.

We know the selflessness of many elected as well as appointed officials. Our aim is however that this assessment applies to all.

In a few weeks our citizens will be going to ballot boxes with the awareness that the program set by the 17th congress, the program of the National Front is also their program, a program for Czechs and Slovaks as well as members of the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Polish and German nationalities -- citizens of this beautiful country. This is why our election aims and statements must proceed from the intentions in which the endeavor to accelerate, improve and perfect our society will be apparent at the first sight. Each family, each citizen and each individual will then be glad to subscribe to such aims. We want to be daring but must also be realistic.

Our people will manage to make an effort to carry out a feat if the dynamism of the overall development of our economy, the overall life is convincing. They will also manage to tighten their belts if it is really necessary.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends! We are striving for peace in Europe and the world where Czechoslovakia, once and for all decided to be a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and a firm link in the Warsaw Pact community. Our interest and aspiration to have all burning world issues resolved and this not merely on questions of war and peace but also in the search for global and regional solutions to raw material and energy as well as food crises and to the problems in the ecological sphere, corresponds to the spirit of our endeavors, the aims of socialist construction of our society. It is the integral part of the endeavor which determines our next steps.

We know well what is needed in the period of the existing tension and armaments fever, which now threatens space also thanks to the American Administration. Four decades of peace in Europe is after all no miracle, some sort of unexplainable accident of the 20th century but is the fruit of great purposeful peaceful endeavor, above all by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the result of the military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Pact, which has to be maintained continually for there is no other alternative. Thus it is the result of a competition, an enormously expensive one but unfortunately totally necessary, so long as the West conducts itself as it is now doing. And since we want peaceful coexistence and thereby also peaceful competition it is necessary not only to keep abreast with them in all areas but to achieve more, to assert socialism as a better, not only more just and more humane but also a more productive world system. And nothing will become easier, less difficult and simpler tomorrow either. On the contrary, between world socialism and capitalism there exist, by the nature of things, antagonistic contradictions. Coexistence and competition is accompanied objectively by class struggle. However we believe that mutually advantageous cooperation, embodied in a number of international documents such as the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, the extent of which determine the laws of the dependence of the world community, will continue to develop further -- albeit with difficulties -- in opposing directions and frequently with some break-downs.

Peaceful coexistence is simply the imperative of the time, of all reasonable people, supporters of peace and disarmaments, democratic movements and realistically thinking politicians. After all, at stake is life on earth, our blue planet, the future of our children. At stake is everything dear to us, what makes people into people, coupled with the awareness -- to use the words uttered by Mikhail Gorbachev -- that the world has entered in its development a state which calls for new approaches to the questions of international security. Today, Comrade Gorbachev went on, it is not possible to think in the nuclear space era in the categories of the past; everyone must finally come to understand that everything has changed since the foundation and today the issue is already not only the preservation of peace but also the survival of mankind.

This is why the Czechoslovak people subscribe wholeheartedly to the peace program of the 27th congress, to all international initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, to all proposals which aim to rid mankind of the threat of the demise of human civilization.

Yes, the planet earth is a world of never-dreamt-of hopes but also of serious dangers. Socialism offers hope and rejects war and senseless armament. This very thing is the inner content of the program for the construction of Czechoslovakia at the turn of the century. Let the spirit of all election programs of the National Front, which we are preparing, be like this. Let all deputies of legislative bodies, national committees, which the people will choose on 23 and 24 May and entrust with confidence as their spokesmen for the next 5 years, begin to work with this objective in mind. [End recording]

Husak Closes Session

LD102327 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- The session of the National Front Central Committee documented the unity of views on basic political issues, on the preparation of general elections to the representative bodies of all levels, General Secretary of the Communist Party, President and National Front Chairman Gustav Husak said at the close of the session.

The program of the Communist Party and the National Front gives a promising prospect for the progressive development of Czechoslovak society in the coming years. Its basis are the documents of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Gustav Husak stated.

He noted that the tasks are highly exacting. In a sense there is a new stage of the development of socialism, not only in Czechoslovakia but also in other fraternal countries. It reflects the upsurge of the scientific and technological revolution. This also requires great struggle for a change in people's thinking, Gustav Husak added.

He stressed it is very important that full support of the Czechoslovak people for the socialist system and the program of the Communist Party and the National Front be demonstrated in the elections by voting for the National Front candidates.

At preelection meetings it is necessary to hear the views and suggestions of people, support all correct proposals and see them implemented. At the same time it is necessary to patiently explain unclear points or incorrect views and to gain mass support for the program by systematic political work.

Gustav Husak noted that criticism and self-criticism was applied intensively in the preparation of and during the 17th Congress of the Communist Party and it is necessary to proceed in the same spirit in the preparation of the elections. There are problems in the services, transport, trade and other spheres. Some proposals cannot be carried out immediately but some shortcomings can be removed quickly.

People's initiative, whose development is one of the main tasks of the National Front, is the decisive feature of socialist democracy which ensures the rights and social certainties of the working people and the possibility to take part every day in the solution of public affairs. We regard the promotion of socialist democracy as an important precondition and part of a new stage of the further development of socialist society, said Gustav Husak.

HONECKER RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

LD242147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has received more warm congratulations from abroad on his election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The greetings messages convey to Erich Honecker best wishes for success in his responsible work.

Congratulations were sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party; Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Presidium; Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Council; Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium.

Expresses Thanks for Messages

LD242242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed his thanks for the thousands of congratulations which he has received on the occasion of his reelection. The following is the text:

On the occasion of my election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee numerous party and work collectives, thousands of Communists, members of the friendly parties, and citizens of all strata of the population have sent me greetings and congratulations. I see in this impressive evidence of the close and trusting relations between the people of the German Democratic Republic and our party, a sign of unanimity in intent and action to the benefit of man and for the securing of peace.

I express my heartfelt thanks to all who have written to me, to the workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, members of the Armed Forces, academics, doctors, teachers, artists, women, young people, and veterans. The missives strengthen me in the certainty that we will transform successfully into reality the decisions of the 11th SED Congress toward the further building of advanced socialist society in our Republic by means of joint creative work.

HERRMANN OUTLINES NATIONAL AIMS AFTER CONGRESS

LD231755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- On Wednesday [23 April] in Berlin the Central Democratic Bloc of GDR parties and mass organizations discussed joint tasks in preparation for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and bezirk assemblies on 8 June 1986. The representatives of the parties and mass organizations that belong to the bloc said that they will help to make the elections a political highspot in the life of the GDR and a powerful demonstration of socialism and peace. The draft election proclamation, which was unanimously approved, is to be submitted to the National Council of the GDR National Front on Friday to be discussed and adopted.

The representatives declared their full agreement with the SED Central Committee's report to the 11th SED Congress. The impressive balance sheet and clear policy of the SED for the GDR's future were a source of inspiration for new ideas and deeds for all parties and mass organizations.

Just as what has been achieved is the result of the work of the parties and mass organizations united in the Central Democratic Bloc and benefited all citizens, so the joint action under the proven leadership of the party of the working class will continue in the future to further shape advanced socialist society in the GDR and the energetic struggle to preserve peace.

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his introduction that the SED's overall policy will continue to be consistently aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. The socialist way of life in the GDR will continue to be marked by implementing the unity of economic and social policy. Everything that has been said and decided at the SED Congress is permeated by the aim of serving the welfare of citizens, strengthening socialism, and preserving peace.

Through its policy of purposeful, businesslike dialogue and cooperation among states with different social systems underlined by Erich Honecker, the GDR will continue to make an active contribution toward ensuring that mankind is spared nuclear annihilation and that instead of the irresponsible imperialist forces' policy of confrontation, international relations will be shaped in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, reason, and realism, said Herrmann. In complete agreement with the peace program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev -- his new initiative for a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe which he presented in Berlin -- the GDR's goal is peace on earth and in space.

We can be sure that with their votes for the National Front candidates on the 8 June, GDR citizens will in this spirit again express their desire to further augment what has been jointly created through deeds by everyone in peace, said Joachim Herrmann.

The alliance and shared interests of the working class with all classes and strata of working people is expressed in the Democratic Bloc in which the five political parties and GDR mass organizations work together under the SED's leadership to shape advanced socialist society. The individual contributions of the allied parties in the various spheres of social life are highly regarded. The alliance policy gives each citizen -- regardless of his social background or religious or ideological affiliation broad possibilities for taking an active part and having a say in political, social, and economic affairs.

TISCH SPEAKS ON NEW TECHNOLOGY AT FACTORY

LD241615 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Trade Union shop stewards from the most varied social areas today responded with new competition commitments to the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Harry Tisch took part in the assembly at the parent enterprise in Berlin of the machine tool combine called 7 October. The plan to begin series production 8 months ahead of schedule of a new gear grinder with microelectronic controls was discussed. The introduction of 50 computer assisted design/computer-aided manufacturing solutions this year also featured in the discussions. The parent enterprise was in this way supporting the task of the combine to realize significant automation projects in the GDR. In his address, Harry Tisch went into the broad application of key technologies and said that they enable a high dynamic economic growth at the same time as an improvement in working and living conditions. Throughout the enterprise he met with pleasure and agreement at the new sociopolitical measures. Social security is guaranteed in the GDR and will be further expanded.

CPSU POLITBURO'S CHEBRIKOV VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 23 April

LD231018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, has arrived in Budapest. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara. Viktor Chebrikov has been invited for an official friendly visit by the party Central Committee and the government.

Received by Kadar

LD241037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Some news just in: Janos Kadar has received Viktor Chebrikov. The general secretary of the MSZMP held cordial talks with the CPSU Politburo member, who is chairman of the State Security Committee. The talks were held in a comradely atmosphere at the headquarters of the Central Committee about important questions on the activities and cooperation of the MSZMP and CPSU. The meeting was attended by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara.

MALEV AIRLINES RESUMES WEEKLY FLIGHT TO LIBYA

LD231325 Budapest MTI in English 1205 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Malev Hungarian airlines resumed its regular flights to Tripoli on Wednesday. The TU-154 plane of Malev flies to Tripoli once a week. Two flights were cancelled because of the U.S. attack upon Libya.

ACZEL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SED CONGRESS

LD212219 Budapest MTI in English 2156 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- On Monday the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general director of the CC Institute for Social Sciences, returned from the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. The delegation included Robert Burger, member of the Central Committee, director general of the agricultural combine of Bablona, and Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador to Berlin.

MSZMP SECRETARIES LEAVE FOR USSR, FINLAND

Berecz Departs for USSR

LD231146 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], left for the Soviet Union Wednesday on the invitation of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Tibor Ritter, deputy head of department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Gyula Bereczky, sub-department head of the HSWP Central Committee.

Szuros Departs for Finland

LD241526 Budapest MTI in English 1335 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament, left for Finland, on Thursday, on the invitation of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAY ECONOMY 'NOT IMPROVED'

LD242254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Leaders of the government and of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] have held talks in the Parliament building. The delegations were headed by Premier Gyoergy Lazar and Shandor Gaspar, SZOT chairmen.

The representatives of the government emphasized at the meeting that the economic situation has not improved in the first quarter of the year. While industrial production hardly increased, wage payments grew above the planned level. Hard currency export remained on the level of 1985 while imports increased. This situation does not suit the 1986 economic policy requirements and is endangering the realization of the objectives laid down by the plan. Therefore, in addition to the measures described by the plan, new ones are necessary as well.

Some of these measures provide incentive for the increase of hard currency exports and the decrease of imports to a rational extent. Others enhance the assumption of responsibility in economic management, the strict regulation of consumer spending powers, and the improvement of the state budget.

The government singled out the uneconomic branches and enterprises. The strict requirement that results in a balance with incomes will be more prevalent than it was last year, i.e., that the already produced income should be the foundation of wage increases everywhere.

The trade union representatives supported the government in that the difficulties should be solved primarily by structural changes and they also deemed it correct that incomes should grow in accordance with results. At the same time they added that the trade unions, even under the present circumstances, believe it is important that measures be taken, in harmony with means, on issues that affect the social situation and well being of that strata particularly in need. In addition, they consider indispensible the enhancement of respect for work carried out during main working hours and they demand that the government create wage forms and organizational work conditions necessary for this.

Proposals adopted at the Trade Unions Congress were also reviewed at a meeting. The government representatives promised that they would examine the proposals and take the necessary and possible measures during the present 5-Year Plan.

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD241730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting was held today between Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, and Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. The chairman of the Council of State and the primate discussed the state of relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. They said that the continuation of dialogue is an indispensible element in shaping these relations and should contribute to building social accord in order to increase the involvement of Poles in overcoming difficulties and in the development of the country. They considered it expedient to continue work on regulating the legal position of the Catholic Church in Poland.

The chairman of the Council of State and the primate of Poland stated that full normalization of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See would benefit the country. The chairman of the Council of State emphasized the importance of combating social pathologies and the importance of concern for the natural environment, pointing to extensive possibilities for cooperation between the state and the church in these areas. The primate of Poland said that the church makes a significant contribution in this area.

The chairman of the Council of State and the primate of Poland expressed concern about the need to step up efforts to preserve peace in the world. They also reiterated the view that restrictive measures against Poland, which harm the nation, should be abandoned.

It was established that the next meeting will take place according to mutual agreement.

TANJUG ON SOLIDARITY CALL FOR MAY DAY 'RALLIES'

LD241224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The illegal trade union Solidarity has called on all its followers to stage "independent" rallies to "show determination in the defence of the freedom of assembly, association and speech".

This stand is supported by Free Europe Radio station which, according to the TRYBUNA LUDU daily, is adapting itself to the new situation. The daily says that "illusions are not cherished in either the headquarters of this Munich-based radio station or a certain flat in Gdanska Zaspa (where Lech Walesa lives) that the organizing of larger scale unrests is possible".

The first call on "parallel" rallies came from the Solidarity trade union Executive Commission for the Mazowscie region which said that the rally would start with the traditional mass in Warsaw's St Stanislaw Kostka Church. Since the burial in the St Stanislaw churchyard of the assassinated priest Jerzy Popieluszko, this place has been the regular venue for rallies on similar occasions.

A call on rallies has also come from the Solidarity's Provisional National Coordinating Commission led by Zbigniew Bujak who has been in hiding since the imposition of martial law.

It has been announced that Radio Solidarity will go on the air on April 29 with a call on the followers of the illegal trade union to stage "parallel" May Day rallies. Similar calls did not drew a significant response even at the time when the political situation was much more complex. TRYBUNA LUDU therefore assesses that "those inclined to respond to such calls are becoming increasingly fewer in number".

Authorities Ban Demonstrations

AU251133 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 (AFP) -- Warsaw authorities have banned opposition demonstrations on May 1 and have threatened "sanctions" if they do go ahead, independent sources said here Friday. On Tuesday an opposition committee made the first official request since 1981 for permission to hold a demonstration on May 1, the traditional Labour Day. The committee, which includes members of the banned Solidarity union and opposition groups, was told that pro-Solidarity slogans would be a danger to public safety and public order, the sources said.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH ROMANIA ENDS SESSION

LD242104 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Maciej Kuczeuski]

[Text] Bucharest, April 23 -- The Polish-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation wound up its 28th session here today, held under the chairmanship of Vice-Premiers Zbigniew Gertych and Gheorghe Petrescu.

The session reviewed the implementation of government and party decisions and the long-term programme of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Romania along with decisions by the commission's previous session. The sides favourably assessed the results of coordination of the 1986-1990 socio-economic plans that provide for the mutual trade to reach 4.6 billion roubles in the coming five years. With the 1986 trading protocol envisaging some 600 million roubles of turnover, both sides determined though that there exist possibilities to exceed the level, chiefly in supplies of machines and equipment. The sides also signed a long-term programme of cooperation in science and technology in the years 1986-1990.

While in Bucharest, Vice-Premier Gertych was received by Romania's Premier Constantin Dascelescu. He also met with Vice-Premier Alexandrina Gainuse and Chairwoman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education Suzana Gadea.

MESSNER MEETS AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD242218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner received a delegation of the Austrian Parliament led by Anton Benya, president of the National Council. The current state and prospects for development of Polish-Austrian relations were assessed. Anton Benya and the group of Austrian parliamentarians were also received by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs. Polish-Austrian plenary talks were held under the chairmanship of Roman Malinowski and Anton Benya in the Sejm building.

MESSNER OPENS EXHIBITION ON SOVIET UNION

LD250235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Beginning today and continuing for the next 3 weeks, there is an exhibition in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw, showing the achievements of the Belorussian nation in the fields of science, technology, economic attainment, and culture.

Present at the ceremonial opening of the exhibition were Zbigniew Messner, Henryk Bednarski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Kazimierz Kozub, and Piotr Stefanski. The Soviet side was represented by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov, and Vadium Kritskiy, deputy premier of the Belorussian SSR, who heads the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS FIGURES ON DEBT

LD242308 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- Poland's debts to socialist countries at the end of March this year amounted to 5.8 billion transfer roubles and to capitalist states 31.2 billion dollars, Poland's finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz told Polish foreign journalists at a news conference here today.

The Finance Ministry expects a 600 million dollars worth exports surplus over imports in turnover with capitalist states in the first six months of this year, Nieckarz added.

Minister Nieckarz said that the issue of debts cannot be solved without speeding up the economic development of indebted countries. Such a stand was presented at the U.N. session by Gen. Jaruzelski.

The rescheduling or economic recovery programmes require time and new credits. It is the only rational solution that Poland has been proposing since 1981. Without creating a basis for the economic development, the debt problem cannot be solved on the world scale, he added.

U.S. USES TERRORISM AS 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR FORCE

LD251044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Preparations are in progress in Tokyo for a summit meeting of seven Western Economic powers. It will begin in a week's time but U.S. President Reagan is setting off for his Asian tour tomorrow. Before his arrival in Tokyo he intends to meet with leaders of states belonging to ASEAN on the island of Bali.

Here is a commentary by Andrzej Zychowicz:

Economic matters ceased to dominate the traditional meetings of the seven Western powers a long time ago. Politics and strategy have become the priority. Prospects of the Tokyo meeting are similar. The United States, which will want to gain the allies' support for its policy of the use of force, as demonstrated during the attack against Libya, is setting the tone; or even more -- it wants their cooperation in implementing this policy. West Europe is already giving way and implementing restrictions against Libya, but this does not mean that it is prepared to go too far. Japan is still keeping its distance from U.S. military operations.

However, not only Libya is the issue here, but the strategy applied worldwide. Combating terrorism, the plague of the contemporary times, definitely calls for international cooperation, but in this case it has become a convenient smokescreen for applying the policy of force. Before, one would speak about the policy of gunboats. Today, one should call it the policy of aircraft carriers.

JOINT ECONOMIC SESSION WITH POLAND HELD

Gainuse Meets Poland's Gertych

AU231431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Tuesday, April 22, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, met Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, head of his country's delegation at the 18th session of the Romanian-Polish Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, proceding in Bucharest. During the interview the sides looked into possibilities existing to develop further the relations of collaboration between the two countries on domains of joint interest.

Dascalescu Receives Gertych

AU231856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- On April 23, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation the proceedings of which took place in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and peoples and the belief was expressed that they would steadily expand. The determination was emphasized in that context to identify new ways and modalities of developing the Romanian-Polish cooperation, of expanding and deepening cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields of activity.

Program Signed

AU231920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the 18th session of the Joint Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Wednesday. The two delegations analysed the current stage and the prospects of the Romanian-Polish economic relations and commercial exchanges pointing to their steadily upward course. With the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies as a starting point new actions were examined leading to the deepening of the Romanian-Polish econonic, technical and scientific cooperation. Measures were set aimed at developing the cooperation in machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, mining, oil, at raising onto higher levels the production of machinery and equipment for various branches of mutual interest. Steps were convenanted to expand and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges in 1986 and afterwards. At the end of the proceedings, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, and Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, signed the protocol of the session. On the same occasion, Florin Tanasescu, deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Adam Kracynski, deputy minister of the State Department for Technical and Scientific Promotion of Poland, signed the programme of cooperation in science and technology between Romania and Poland for 1986-1990.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS 24 APRIL

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the GTUCR [General Trade Union Confederation of Romania] congress were resumed in Bucharest on April 24 in the afternoon. The congress unanimously approved of the report of the Credentials Commission. Numerous participants took the floor during the debates in plenum on the items included in the agenda. The proceedings of congress continue.

COMMENTATOR ON NUCLEAR, CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

AU231438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1153 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Conventional Arms Reduction -- A Prerequisite for Disarmament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- In an article he signs in "SCINTEIA" (April 23), Dr. Traian Grozea underlines that, beside nuclear weapons which pose the greatest threat to human existence, conventional weapons are equally dangerous. Therefore, firm and immediate actions for nuclear disarmament should go hand in hand with those for conventional questions. The adoption of conventional disarmament and nuclear weapons is ever more blurred, the author stresses, referring to the strategic conventional weapons, called "revolutionary" or "quasinuclear" weapons as well as to "fragmentation" and "incendiary" weapons, to preoccupations for the manufacture of new, radiation-based weapons and the emergence of other types of weapons which cannot be or are hardly detected by the enemy. The development of conventional weapons, and the continuation of the arms race generate two large groups of perils. First, the use of such weapons can cause most serious damage and numberless casualties. Following the tremendous improvement of mechanics, chemistry, optics and others, even a world war in which only conventional weapons are used would mean a real disaster for human civilization.

Secondly, in a crisis situation, under the impact of devastating blows of conventional weapons, one can easily resort to nuclear reprisals, and the recourse of one side to such weapons and the similar riposte of the other would turn a conventional war into a nuclear one, which means the end of humankind.

In consideration of all this, Romania suggests, beside the programme for the liquidation of nuclear weapons until the year 2000, a 50-percent reduction of conventional weapons starting with the strongly armed countries, the author shows [as received] adding: A substantial cut on conventional weapons would also favour a solution to nuclear disarmament.

The line of demarcation between conventional measures would mean not only the liquidation of highly destructive fighting means but also the elimination of a pretext of continuing nuclear escalation.

The article shows in conclusion: Calling on all states and peoples, on all political parties and organizations, on parliaments everywhere to unswervingly act so as to pave the way for tangible measures considering all kinds of weapons, conventional ones included, Socialist Romania and its president, the high democractic forces in this country are inspired by the conviction that, fulfilling the goals of the international year of peace, the carrying into effect of such measures would help recover the world political climate and prospects for a world free of weapons and wars to which mankind aspires.

INDIVIDUAL TERRORISM HARMS TRUE LIBERATION CAUSES

AU240818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] The American attack on Tripoli and Banghazi with the proclaimed aim of allegedly closing off one round of terrorism has had a contrary effect: It opened up a new round. This primarily confirmed the truth that violence always engendes violence, but the long term effects have also been exceptionally negative. The more than tangible evidence that in many parts of the world there has been opened a Pandora's box of individual terrorism pales in comparison with the scenes of the victims of state terrorism, crippled children in Tripoli hospitals.

In Libya, which has been the target of a widely condemned American attack, there is no deviation from the idea that the Jamahiriyah must in future be one of the centers and initiators of the liberation struggle on a world scale. At the same time, the United States and great Britain are mentioned as the main opponents, which is quite understandable, considering the events.

Nevertheless we hope that these proclamations are not to be brought in connection with the dramatic events that followed the American attack. For instance, the killing of the British hostages, teachers and journalists who are in no way responsible for the decision that American bombers should be given permission to fly from an airport in Great Britain, has started in Lebanon. And again, the passengers of American airlines, which are the target of terrorist attacks, are not the pilots or the crew of the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea from which the attack on Libya began.

Slogans about revolutionary struggles sound seductive, but can the epithet of a revolutionary be given to one who is ready to use a pregnant woman bearing his own child as a time bomb intended for a passenger airliner.

We have already stated that individual and state terrorism feed and encourage each other. But it is also important to stress that they are both directed to an equal extent against the authentic liberation aspirations of the people. So, for example, the arrogations of various terrorist actions by various extreme groups and by those who support them have caused incalculable damage to the just Palestinian struggle and its political vanguard, the PLO. Aware of this fact, Yasir 'Arafat has signed the so called Cairo Declaration by which he has clearly drawn a boundary between a liberation struggle and terrorism, pointing out that a liberation struggle is an armed activity against military targets on occupied territories and not against civilians.

In other words, to express ourselves figuratively, the West Berlin discotheque or Vienna and Rome airports are not the same as Israeli barracks on the occupied West Bank in Jordan.

Serious confrontation with the provocations of all kinds of terrorism has already been announced as one of the themes of the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. One should believe that there will be a serious and responsible approach which should bring about concrete measures for fighting terrorism. The minority that for one reason or another follows the biblical saying of an eye for an eye and the logic of the worse it is the better, with threats of a pile of corpses and a sea of blood, will by then have some time to think it over. The occasion is more than serious.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY LCY CONFERENCE

Mamula, Others Speak

LD241440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Eighth LCY Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] continued its work in the YPA Club at Topcider today. At the end of their 2 days of work today the delegates are expected to adopt an action program and a statute decision of the LCY organization in the YPA and elect their new leadership. Candidates for the membership of the LCY organs and for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress will be elected as well.

The conditions in which we will be implementing our own development programs are not favorable to us, nor is this going to be the case in the foreseeable future. In the world around us there are no signs of the situation abating.

Branko Mamula, [federal secretary for national defense and] the first participant in the debate today, stressed that this is why the further development of our Armed Forces both from the theoretical and the practical aspect must proceed from the various threats constantly imposed on us and also on the other small, mainly nonaligned, countries in all the regions of the world by the conditions created by the bloc division and by the critical balance that has been established.

The internal relations in the country and the problems they cause, in which context Kosovo continues to play a very conspicuous role, are constantly fraught with danger for the territorial integrity of our country, and, in some cases, for its internationalization as far as outside interference. [sentence as received]

Our defenses and overall SFRY security will have to reckon with these factors on a long-term basis because emigre organizations, whose aim is to alter our borders and the internal system in the SFRY, enjoy the support of some influential outside factors.

Speaking on the results in the development of our Armed Forces and of our defenses in general, Mamula stressed that they are not insignificant, but that the level of development with which we could be satisfied with in the mid-eighties has not been attained. The time in which we live, and the time which we are about to enter even more so, requires a great deal more from all of us. This means that the entire all-people's defense concept, doctrine and strategy must be continually improved and adapted to the conditions and forms in which force is manifested in the world, which is what we did in the sixties when we worked out our all-people's defense concept.

The period which is behind us is characteristic for the continued theoretical confirmation of what we established earlier in the sphere of doctrine, it is characteristic for the fact that as a result of searching theoretical and scientific and research deliberations we came to the indubitable conclusion that our general concept-doctrine outlook is good, that there is no need to change anything in it, and that we must endeavor to translate it into appropriate systemic solutions.

During the period ahead we face quite a few major tasks regarding the further development of our theory and doctrine. The scientific and research work in military skills must assume even greater importance for the overall defense buildup, and especially for the buildup of our Armed Forces, and for the development of scientific and research institutions in the military skills area, cadre potentials and the material basis of the scientific and research work are a sound guarantee that our expectations can be fulfilled. Mamula said.

We have established a powerful cadre and laboratory basis for scientific and research and development work. About 6,000 experts are involved in that work, of whom more than 60 percent are in civilian organizations. This testifies to the fact that the ordnance industry, from the cadre-development and organization viewpoint, is being well integrated into the development of the Yugoslav industry in general.

However, if we are to make a realistic assessment, our scientific and research work still significantly lags behind the present-day requirements of our Armed Forces and behind the increasingly complex conditions of weapons and military equipment exports and behind cooperation with foreign technology and military industry. What is noticeable is also the lack of organization and persistence to have the programs whose development have been completed to be implemented industrially. These are the areas in which organs of administration and the organs of scientific and research work and LC organizations must become more involved. We cannot make a significant impact on the material possibilities of the country, but we can and we must insist Mamula said, that what is at our disposal must be made used of to the maximum and that this should make a contribution to further growth of the quality of the equipment of our Armed Forces. There are delays in all the areas of equipment and technical modernization of our Armed Forces.

The training and the extent of training of the units, commands and Headquarters as one of the main elements of our combat readiness are, the focus of attention of all the communists and LC organizations at all levels. On this occasion we can state again, he added, that good results have been attained in this significant area. However, despite the indubitable successes in the training of the units and commands attained during the past period, training is still lagging behind the requirements imposed on us by the technical and technological progress in general and by the material-technical and technological basis of our Armed Forces. The requirement is all the greater because the period of service in the YPA has been reduced to 12 months, and because inadequate financial resources require the period of training of the reservists to be curtailed.

Organization and implementation of training has thus to be modernized and made efficient and the methods have to be constantly sought which will tax the overall intellectual and physical potential of our people. This must be understood as the priority task of the totality of training concept, Mamula stressed.

One of the major tasks of the communists in the YPA in securing cadres is still to ensure a most even and satisfactory flow of officer cadres from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities, from all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, that is, from all parts of our country. The present state of affairs is not satisfactory and, as we have stressed on several occasions, it could entail serious problems for the general Yugoslav character of the YPA. Of course, without stronger support and involvement by sociopolitical communities we will not be able to resolve this problem completely, Branko Mamula said.

The moral-political situation in our Armed Forces as a whole has been preserved. We had no problems that could shake the YPA and create difficulties for our society. The opposite could be the case; that with our activity and overall state of relations we in the YPA have contributed to the sociopolitical stability of our society, both in every past period and during this latest one which in many respects was an exceptionally difficult one.

We developed the belief among the people in the Armed Forces that we have the strength and sufficient will to overcome the difficulties. We insisted on the fact that our further survival and development are possible only along Tito's line. We did not permit, Mamula stressed, any different individual views to be foisted on us from any quarter, and we always strove to develop our own criticial attitude toward them, proceeding from the general orientations taken in the LCY.

We made the assessment that nationalism, as a concentrated expression of antisocialist and anti-self-management forces and actions, is a most dangerous thing in a multinational community, in conditions in which there are assorted divisions in the country and periodic divisions within the LCY. It is quite clear to us that there is no Yugoslav spirit without cooperation among all its parts, and hence our constant involvement in building this cooperation in general, and especially in defense for which we communists in the Armed Forces are most immediately responsible.

This is how we behaved, but I must say, Mamula stressed, that while following this line we were and we continue to be subjected to sharp attacks, and it seems to us that these attacks are the more conspicuous the closer we are to the 13th LCY Congress. Inherent in all these attacks is an attempt to prove that because of the weakened factors of the cohesion of our society we have become a serious threat in the sense that we could usurp social authority and finally impose ourselves. It is not difficult to see from which forces in the country and outside these views are coming, or the perfidious nature of the message.

Our cadres, the numerically very strong LCY organization and the organizations of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, collectives, and commands reject without exception such insinuations and become even more convinced that they must remain what they were and what they are, and develop ideologically and militarily so that they could always be an obstacle to these forces regardless of the generation changes. We expect the 13th LCY Congress to support this outlook of ours.

An idealized view of the state of actual relations in our society has lasted for a long time. When this view was faced with with major problems, as has happened in the past few years, some people began to lose faith in our ability of ever attaining our objective. I believe that occasionally we encounter this sort of thing in the Army as well. This happens especially with a section of the cadre, admittedly a very small section, when they retire and have to integrate themselves in the least developed structure of our society, a local community, where all the social problems have to be dealt with in a most immediate way. However there is no need to stress that this does not entitle anyone to destroy by his conduct and petty criticism the confidence among those who have not lost their faith and who are ready to fight in these conditions as well. There are such individual cases and the names of these people are not unknown. They must reckon with the fact that there is a limit to the patience of their environment toward them, and that this sort of behavior cannot be tolerated for long, Branko Mamula stressed.

Corporal Zdravko Naletina took to task those men and young officers who are inactive during party meetings.

Kemal Buzaljko pointed out manifestations of ideological confusion in our society and the different handling of key issues in different environments and public information media. As a result the communists are losing confidence in the information media and in their sources, and what is issued as official is increasingly being received with reservation.

During the past 4 years the LCY and its Central Committee have devoted most time to questions of economic stabilization, Tihomir Vilovic remarked. The results are not commensurate with the invested effort primarily because those who did not want us to extricate ourselves more quickly from the crisis have not been foiled. The LCY made its greatest mistake when it failed to call the protagonists of deformations by their proper name, and because it did not prevent them from operating. In Vilovic's view this implies that the LCY too is in the grip of opportunism. It seems as if the LCY did not wish to draw up a list of the culprits, spelling out their names and the surnames, which was the way things were done when Tito was at the head of the organization, although a majority of LC members are ready to proceed along Tito's path.

Kasim Causevic spoke of the work of trade union organizations in the YPA stressing that they are concerned with topics pertaining to life. Causevic added that the trade unions are given comprehensive support by party organizations and by the commands.

I suggest that the conference of the LCY in the YPA should send an invitation to all the communists to resolve more quickly the problems in our society, [Major General] Nikola Cubra said. He added that the present economic developments are reflected unfavorably in the development of our army and on its combat readiness. The delegates in the assemblies and at the congresses could make a greater contribution to the implementation of the tasks established in the long-term economic stabilization program. Some time ago the YPA laid down 134 tasks relative to stabilization and development. With the exception of task no. 11 all the tasks have been carried out, Nikola Cubra said.

The internal enemy is increasingly attempting to infiltrate the army structures, Ahmet Hodzic said. Albanian nationalists and irredentists are particularly aggressive, Croatian nationalism is growing, and there are cases of Serbian, Muslim and other nationalisms.

In the YPA, however, nationalists do not stand a chance because we are uncompromising in the struggle against them, Hodzic stressed. He called for a more energetic struggle against perpetrators of crime against property.

Kadrija Kadilic stressed that in the unit in which he works there are some communists who show no concern for their work or moral profile. They are few, it is true, but there is a danger of their influence spreading. The party organization of the unit reacted correctly -- their names were made public. This, he considered, should be done throughout society, and of course in the YPA as well. This would mean that negative phenomena would not spread and would not be reflected in the situation in our Army.

According to Marko Negovanovic, the basic LC organization must above all be aware of internal relations within the unit and of young people and their development.

Alojz Korez spoke about the negligent attitude of communists toward their tasks, which is the reason for the dwindling of the critical mood expressed at the time of the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee plenum. Too little attention is also paid, he said, to Marxist education and timely information. Korez condemned certain attempts to depict our Army as a unitarist creation. Such a claim is reactionary and the communists in the YPA should resolutely oppose it, Korez said.

More than ever before the problems of the young generations are represented in the activity of the LC organization in the YPA, Nedjo Danilovic remarked. According to him, the work of Communists with young people is nonetheless not up to the level of the 12th LCY Congress demands.

The problems in the work of Communists among young people were pointed out also by Jugoslav Zajic. He mentioned the admission of young people into the LCY, acceptance criteria and the ideopolitical training of young communists.

Following the debate in which more than 50 delegates took part, the report on the work of the LCY organization in the YPA between the seventh and the eighth conference, a program of ideopolitical tasks of the Communists in the Army and a statute decision of the LCY organization in the YPA were adopted.

Explaining the program of the tasks, Mico Cusic, reporter of the commission for the preparation of this document, stressed the most important tasks of the communists during the ensuring period. They are: Comprehensive involvement in the further development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, consolidation of combat readiness, improvement of training and education, development and consolidation of the moral strength and political unity of the Army, promotion of leadership and command content and methods. When opting for these tasks we proceeded from the assessment, Cusic said, that unfavorable development in international relations will continue on a long-term basis and from the fact that serious tasks at domestic level await us.

Before the statutory decision was adopted, the draft changes and additions to this document were explained by Vojislav Susnjar. He stressed that the proposed changes proceed from the substance of the requirements expressed during the general party discussion in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the ideopolitical foundations of the LCY Central Committee regarding the changes in and additions to the LCY Statute. Of course, he added, our statute decisions also contains some army organizational specific features.

At the end of 2 days of their work the delegates of the Eighth Conference of the LCY in the YPA by secret vote elected the committee of the LCY organization in the YPA. The committee has 50 members, and there were 60 candidates on the list. A commission for statute questions of the LCY organization in the YPA of 17 members and a 9-member supervisory commission were also elected.

The conference also elected today 14 candidates for the membership of the LCY Central Committee whereas there were 19 candidates. Thirty delegates were elected for the 13th LCY Congress but 33 names were proposed on the list. One candidate was elected for the membership of the LCY Statute Commission.

Program Adopted

LD241545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2231 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Eight Conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have unanimously adopted a program of ideo-political tasks of Army Communists during the next 4-year period.

The document has spelled out the commitments of the Communists and of the LC organizations and organs in the combat build-up, in consolidating the force of the morale and of the political unity of the Army, and in the ideo-political, organizational and action improvement of the LCY organization in the YPA.

The program -- a summary of what the Communists must do during the next period -- proceeds from the situation in which the country is at the moment, stresses the development problems and the difficulties, and adds that there is the resolve to secure further revolutionary development and vigorously to oppose any attempts at antisocialist and anti-self-management activity in which the nationalistic and the counterrevolutionary aspects of this activity are singled out in particular. In addition, all the communists, and LCY organizations and organs in the YPA are asked to monitor and study international developments, realistically to assess any possible dangers and to take measures and engage in activities which relate to the ability of the YPA to carry out its constitutional and social functions.

According to the program the most important tasks of the Communists in the Army are: all-round involvement on the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection concepts, training and education improvements, development and consolidation of the vigor of the moral and of the political unity of the Army, improvement of the content and leadership and command methods. The tasks in the cadre policy, in the development of methods. The tasks in the cadre policy, in the development of military schools and of scientific and research work, and also in the development of the material basis and of the Army build-up have also been spelled out.

Its unceasing ideo-political, organizational and action improvement, says the program, is of decisive importance for the successful implementation of the leading ideo-political role of the LCY organization in the YPA. Development and consolidation of awareness, or responsibility and of the action capability by LC members, organizations and organs, building of firm moral-political unity and the deepening of the nationwide and class-revolutionary character of the Army depends on that. The results of the work in that area, it is noted, are also the basic criterion for the ideo-political evaluation of the role and of the activity of the LCY members, organizations and organs in the YPA.

This is why the Communists are required with clear ideo-political stands and practical conduct to lead in the struggle so as to strengthen moral force, political unity and combat training of units and institutions. The tasks in developing and strengthening the role and the responsibility of the LC basic organizations have been given the same prominence. The basic party cells should be moving force, the protagonist and the initiator of ideo-political activity of all the subjects in the units and in the institutions. This is why they are obliged to conceive the content and the method of their work in such a way as to ensure that they cover all LC members without exception and also that the work, the contribution and the responsibility of every LC member can be assessed quite accurately.

In addition, the task has been placed before the membership, organizations and organs even more actively to incorporate themselves in the work of other socio-political organizations and to raise the activity in the environments in which they live to an even higher level.

FEDERAL CHAMBER PROBES PAST 4 YEAR RECORD

LD242129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has in the past 4 years done a great deal in quantitive terms, but from the qualitative point of view the results are somewhat weaker and in some areas are unsatisfactory. This was how Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, assessed its work during the mandate which is expiring at today's session.

Explaining in this introductory report why the overall output of the Federal Chamber deserves such an assessment, Trifunovic stressed that this is conditioned by the rather unfavorable economic situation in which, as he said, precedence must be given to intervention measures to prevent the problems spreading. According to him this is not the only reason; the lack of efficiency was also contributed to by the delegates who were not all sufficiently militant and bold in undertaking everything which is within the Federal Chamber's competence. There have also been, Trifunovic added, uncertainties and passiveness. One of the reasons why positive results have been lacking also is that demands were not made more energetically on the Federal Executive Council to behave as the executive organ of the Assembly, and also that the Federal Chamber did not create more conditions for the Federal Executive Council to work in this way.

The influence of the sociopolitical organizations on the work and decisionmaking of the Federal Chamber, in Trifunovic's view, is not always thoroughly and consistently realized. Nor were there sufficient subjective efforts for the delegate system to function more extensively as the integral system of decision making at all levels.

Speaking about the activities of the Chamber, Trifunovic noted the important legislative activity arising from the need to adopt new laws and amend existing laws. However, the president of the Federal Chamber stressed, the need to adopt certain regulations is not always fully realized, sometimes there is submission to a general tendency for an excessive expansion of the normative system of social relations, and the adoption of a number of laws was delayed.

Following the introductory speech, the first delegate to take the floor was Dusan Pekic. He stressed that the unfavorable situation in the country makes it impossible to assess the 4 years work of the Federal Chamber as positive. Because of delays in adopting important decisions and regulations, the Federal Chamber also contributed to a certain extent to the worsening of the problems. Its other failing was that it did not insist sufficiently on the consistent implementation of established policies, nor did those who were responsible for failings bear the responsibility.

Mihailo Brajovic was also of the opinion that the report on the 4 years work of the Federal Chamber gives reason for considerable criticism. The Federal Chamber, according to him, is largely responsible for the complex economic situation because it did not adopt the laws and measures which would have interrupted negative trends soon enough.

The Federal Chamber often considered the problems of Kosovo and sought solutions to them but in Brajovic's view the desired affect was not achieved. The progressive forces in Kosovo did not receive the necessary support in the struggle against irredentism.

Speaking about nationalism in general, Mihailo Brajovic stressed that the struggle against this evil must be even more decisive -- not only in Kosovo -- and the Federal Chamber should contribute to this.

The mistake was made, Marjan Rozic noted, in that the work of the Federal Chamber was not assessed prior to the delegate elections. If this had been the case the effects of the works of the Federal Chamber and the delegates could have been made practical use of in proposing and selecting delegates. In the past period the Federal Chamber has devoted greater attention to proposals coming from the administrative organs, and too little to the initiatives of associated labor and the Socialist Alliance. This, he added, is one of the reasons why some important questions have been neglected and some problems looked at 1-sidedly. Rozic also spoke about the relationship between the Federal Chamber and the Federal Executive Council and noted that it had sometimes been one of partnership.

The delegates then unanimously approved the report on the work of the Federal Chamber. The report will be amended with the proposals and suggestions which were heard at today's debate.

The Federal Executive Council should be given credit for significantly contributing to bringing consumption into line with realistic frameworks, said Batric Jovanovic, the only participant in the debate on the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the past 4 years. However, he added, it must be mentioned that the Federal Executive Council's inflationary policy and policy of weakening the dinar has meant that the personal consumption of the richer part of the population has increased while that of the poorer has declined. The Federal Executive Council has also established order in the policy of foreign borrowing and has contributed to improving the supplies of the most important products. Jovanovic then emphasized that "the plus points" of the Federal Executive Council pale beside the fact that retail prices at the end of March 1986 were 532.6 per cent higher than 4 years ago. In the report of the Federal Executive Council no objective and complete list of the main causes of inflation were given.

Jovanovic then criticized the Federal Executive Council for allowing the value of the dinar to drop by at least 80 percent. This undervaluing of the dinar did not encourage exports. Positive interest rates were introduced prematurely, in his view. Also, Jovanovic stressed all the conditions of the International Monetary Fund should not have been accepted because this has led to the stratification of our society and the siphoning off of enormous social resources into private ownership. Failure to change the foreign exchange system is one of the most serious mistakes of the Federal Executive Council. It is strange that in the report there is no mention either of the impermissible unsocialist property differences in our society which are taking on a class character, nor of the overriding of key constitutional principles on distribution according to the results of labor. The Federal Executive Council and other federal organs, including the SFRY Assembly, do not deserve a pass mark for their activities in wiping out the separatist ideas of an unethnically pure Kosovo, said Batric Javanovic.

After this the Federal Chamber approved the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council during the past 4-year mandate and adopted the appropriate conclusions.

In the conclusions it is stressed, among other things, that the activities and measures taken by the Federal Executive Council have contributed to achieving positive results in the normalization of economic trends, the gradual increase in production and exports, the meeting of obligations abroad, the reduction of consumption to realistic levels, and the initiation of the process of greater respect for economic laws.

The Federal Chamber also stated that the Federal Executive Council, despite the well-known social and economic difficulties, should have been more consistent in implementing the long-term stabilization program, laws and regulations, as well as the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly.

The delegations then adopted a resume of the Assembly debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System without a debate. The Federal Chamber also decided that this document should be sent to the Federal Conference of SAWPY with the suggestion that changes in the political system should be discussed in more detail only after the 13th LCY Congress which is sure to devote considerable attention to this question.

In the continuation of the session, the Federal Chamber heard information on the stands of the SFRY in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya which was presented by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. Following this, conclusions were adopted which condemn this aggressive act which violated the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of one of the members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Federal Chamber fully supports the stands of the SFRY Presidency and stresses that the U.S. action is a threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and has wider negative consequences for international relations.

Stressing that there can be no motives or justifications to excuse threats and the use of force, the Federal Chamber in the conclusions adopted today, condemns all forms of terrorism which threaten the lives of people and the security of countries.

The Federal Chamber also stresses the consistent reaction of our country in the case of the armed attack against Libya and supports the activities of Yugoslavia in the international sphere, particularly at the recently concluded ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

In the continuation of its work the Federal Chamber looked at the relations between Yugoslavia and its neighboring countries. According to Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimar Loncar, Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries is one of the most important priorities in our foreign policy. Efforts are being made to develop these relations.

Stressing that economic cooperation with neighbors is an important part of our relations, Loncar said that in the past year trade with these countries amounted to $4.77 billion, which is 9 percent up on 1984.

Continuing the session the delegates adopted the report of the Federal Chamber Working Group on the verification of the statements made in talks between the group of citizens from Kosovo and President of the SFRY Assembly, Ilijaz Kurtesi.

At the start of the debate on this point the leader of the working group, Vjekoslav Vidjak, assessed that it had carried out its work satisfactorily. In this connection it was stressed that significant assistance was attained from the municipal and provincial organs, without whose help, he said, the difficulties arising out of the character of the composition of the working group would not have been overcome.

In order to complete the report which the delegates had already received, Vidjak suggested that in the part entitled "Conclusions and Proposals" the following passage should be added: "The working group assesses that individuals who stress the dramatize those questions and problems which are correctly resolved in constitutional, legal, and self-managing proceedings or some other way, are not contributing to the stabilization of the situation and the development of intranational trust in Kosovo." The Federal Chamber approved this suggestion.

Asking to take the floor in the debate, Zarija Martinovic, stressed that the working group had conscientiously and honestly carried out its work. For this reason, he said, he was annoyed at the statement by Ismail Bajra, who expressed certain mistrust toward the working group and certain other statements connected with the problem of emigration from Kosovo. Nothing affected me more than the article by Kovac in the Ljubljana DNEVNIK stressed Martinovic, adding that the text by this journalist on the visit of the Serbs and Montenegrins to the Sava Center, was the "dirtiest thing" he had ever read in his life.

The report of the working group was also supported by Stevo Stanivukovic and Tome Turnher. Turnher referred, among other things to the text in the Ljubljana DNEVNIK, calling it an excess which can in no way bring into question the friendly relations of the Serbian and Slovene peoples. These links are not something new but have their own history and are manifested in a series of actions. There is hardly a single Slovene municipality which does not have fraternal links with some municipality in Serbia, stressed Tome Turnher.

Following the debate, the Federal Chamber approved the report of the working group and adopted several proposals. In these it is recommended among other things that the Assembly of Kosovo and the municipal assemblies which the working group visited should, in keeping with competence, examine the report adopted today and take appropriate measures on the basis of the statements in it.

The courts and other judicial organs -- that is organs responsible for resolving the problems pointed out by the working group which contributes to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

In the conclusions it is stressed that the Federal Chamber expects the Constitutional Court of Kosovo to take measures in keeping with its rights and duties to effectively protect the rights and freedoms established in the SFRY Constitution of the working people and citizens in Kosovo.

The Federal Chamber ordered the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Complaints to monitor the implementation of these conclusions and to report to this Assembly Chamber by 1 October 1986 at the latest.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ON FEC WORK, DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD242149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgarde 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today adopted reports on its work in the past 4 years and on the FEC's work of the Federal Executive Council in this mandate. The chamber also passed a law on associating with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and a number of other laws.

Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, briefed the delegates on negotiations held with foreign creditors concerning the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces removed from the agenda the law on transforming a part of short-term credits of banks and organizations of associated labor from new-money to long-term credits for working assets, as well as the law on providing resources for subsidizing part of interest on credits for grain supplies from last year's crop, because a coordination between the republican and provincial assemblies had not been reached on this matter.

Accepting the law on the 4-year work of the FEC the chamber adopted conclusions stating the the FEC had completed voluminous work, that conditions for work had been very difficult and complex, and that in such conditions some results had been achieved.

However, the conclusions give as an example the fact that the FEC did not persevere in the consistent implementation of the responsibilities undertaken and that it demonstrated a certain degree of weakness which was reflected in the state of relations in the country.

The chamber noted the FEC's delay in proposing certain regulations and measures for implementing the first phase of the stabilization program which was an additional factor in a slower elimination of the long-term causes of the economic crisis and a slow-moving process of resolving numerous issues which concern the economic development.

The conclusions drew attention to a need to tighten the responsibility fo the FEC and the federal organs of administration in order to achieve the effective, consistent, and responsible realization of their constitutionally-established role.

In a brief introductory report in connection with a statement on the 4-year work of the chamber, President Metodi Antov stressed that the chamber had worked under conditions of major disturbances in social reproduction, which required important changes in the development policy and a fundamental change in the behavior of all the subjects in order to implement the joint interests of the country and surmount the state of crisis.

Illustrating the work of the chamber with figures, Antov said that out of 272 laws passed on the basis of coordination between the republics and provinces, 143 were passed in a shortened time-limit, which points at the complex conditions of work. In the course of the 4 years the chamber adopted four laws as temporary measures.

Dwelling on, as he put it, the phenomena of inaccurate information of the public, Metodi Antov spoke about the institution of consenting to draft documents passed by the chamber, stressing that solutions in the book of regulations were in keeping with the SFRY Constitution. The only departure was with regard to the reaffirmation of the final account of the financial plan of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which could not have a particularly important effect on the weakening of the effectiveness of the functioning of the political system.

The new law on associating with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy alters its organization and the method of work in order to insure a more direct influence of the Chamber of Economy on the increase in production, exports, and employment.

The agreement on the re-scheduling of our part of foreign debt was initialed after the negotiations in Geneva and Paris with representatives of 15 Western governments and Kuwait and its signing is expected by mid-May, said Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for Finance, briefing the delegation on the course and results of talks with foreign creditors.

It was agreed with representatives of governments that a debt of about $1.3 billion, which falls due at the end of 1988, should be deferred for 9 years, with a grace period of 4 years. In this way 85 percent of the debt would be deferred, while the remainder and the interests would be paid on a regular basis.

This is the first time in the 30-year history of the work of the "Paris Club" that a country has been allowed a multi-year rescheduling of debt without the usual stand-by arrangement with the IMF. The is in some ways a recognition of Yugoslavia's efforts so far topersevere in the consolidation of the foreign debt, Klemencic stressed.

The IMF must decide by mid-May on the increased monitoring of our economic policy aims. The bilateral signing with governments-creditors will follow next. The agreement was reached for the period from 15 May this year to 1 April 1988, with occasional consultations and verifications to see whether the established policy is being implemented. If the basic indicators of economic trends are shown to be satisfactory, creditors will be ready to extend the arrangement until the end of 1988. The initialling of this agreement, Kemencic stressed, created conditions for the return of our banks and work organizations to the international financial market.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRADE

LD241639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 1311 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council examined a report on foreign-trade exchange last year at a session held today and presided over by Borislav Srebric.

The Federal Executive Council noted that relatively satisfactory results have been achieved in the commodities' exchange with foreign countries in complex and unfavorable conditions, though these results are below plan. Real exports of commodities were in keeping with the envisaged rate of growth and they are considerably more dynamic than the growth in social product (about 1 percent), industrial production (2.7 percent), and the realistic growth of world exports (about 2.7 percent). Imports of commodities rose in real terms at a rate of only 2.5 percent, which is a slower rate than that planned and also than the growth in exports.

The deficit in Yugoslavia's balance of trade has been reduced by $129 million and the balance of the commodities' exchange was increased by 1.7 index points. Despite the fact that export prices went down by 1 percent and import prices went up by 2 percent it is significant that the deficit was reduced and the degree of cover of imports by exports increased.

The structure of exports has been improved as regarding the degree of finishing of products, owing to the more dynamic growth of exports of highly-finished products (8.9 percent). Exports of normally-finished products is up by only 2.3 percent, while exports of raw materials went down by 6 percent.

The value, regional orientation, and balance of commodity exchange has not been realized in the envisaged proportions, but the council considers that this is only a short-term tendency.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a report on preventing the pollution of the River Sava, which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, in order to acquaint this body with measures taken so far. The report stresses that the majority of tasks set by this chamber has already been executed, while the remaining ones are in the final phase. It was also stressed that the pollution of the Sava is considerably less than before.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD REPORTED TO VISIT 'SOON'

LD241651 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The solidarity and unity of all members of the Movement of Nonalignment were evident at the ministerial meeting of the movement's Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi. Furthermore this meeting represents an excellent basis for preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit scheduled to take place in Harare, it was stated at today's press conference here in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The New Delhi gathering was extremely successful and dynamic, thanks to a great extent to the efforts exerted by the hosts, said Secretariat Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic. He also said that the great majority of nonaligned countries wish to see the movement give an even more active contribution to the resolution of the current problems in international relations.

The movement reacted speedily and resolutely to the U.S. attack on Libya by convoking an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the nonaligned and sending a special non-aligned countries' mission to Tripoli and New York, Stanic said.

The official spokesman stated that the president of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad would soon visit Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Yugoslav Presidency.

He also stated that he had no knowledge of the holding of an extraordinary meeting of Mediterranean progressive parties but that preparations are underway for its regular session. The preparatiory meeting for that conference, he said, could be held at the end of May in Tunis.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONTENEGRO CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

LD241038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2213 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The election of a new republican party leadership in Titograd late this evening marked the end of the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress. The delegates also adopted a list of candidates for the LCY organs among the Communists of this republic and elected 60 delegates for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

Sixty-three candidates were on the list of candidates for Central Committee members, 8 more than the number elected. Some 347 delegates voted.

The members of the new Montenegrin LC Central Committee are as follows:

Dusan Asanovic, Bambur Ramiz, Budimir Barjaktarevic, Ivo Batricevic, Radovan Batricevic, Vasilije Boskovic, Milka Brkovic, Tomislav Bulatovic, Vladimire Vlahovic, Novak Vukadinovic, Budimir Vucurovic, Stevo Goranovic, Refija Gredic, Ilija Despotovic, Borivoje Drakic, Dragisa Drljevic, Zef Djeljosevic, Bosko Djukic, Milovan Djurickovic, Milentije Djurovic, Dr Mirceta Djurovic, Miodrag Zivanovic, Zoran Zivkovic, Rajko Jelic, Isak Kalpacine, Vesna Karadzic-Perovic, Dr Risto Kilibardo, Zorica Kovacevic, Mlajen Kovacevic, Dr Avdul Kurpejovic, Franjo Ljuljdjuraj, Biljana Mazic, Spaso Majic, Martin Mikic, Ratko Milic, Venera Milojevic, Dragan Milonjic, Jovan Mirkovic, Spiro Mitrovic, Nenad Nikezic, Radivoje Nikcevic, Veselinka Pavicevic, Dusan Parunovic, Zoran Popovic, Djordjije Rajkovic, Borislave Samardzic, Slobodan Slovinic, Vojislav Stesevic, Janko Toncic, Milorad Celebic, Savo Sekaric and Marko Spadijer.

Nineteen members out of 23 candidates were elected for the LCY Central Committee. They are:

Sucro Bandic [name as received], Dr Radoslav Bulajic, Mulutin Vukasinovic, Mladjen Vukotic, Dr Perko Vukotic, Mijomir Grbovic, Milo Djukanovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Andjelko Kovacevic, Milhajlo Lalic, Ahmed Mehovic, Vukasin Micunovic, Branka Obrenic, Marko Orlandic, Milica Pejanovic, Dr Radovan Radonjic, Zorka Sekulovic, Slobodan Filipovic, and Drago Sofranac.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD231008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The social and political situation in which we are and the very complex and difficult tasks confronting the LC have dictated that in the elections for the LC organs we should resolutely opt for the people who deserve confidence and who offer the guarantee that they will be able to cope with our situation, such as it is.

This was said by Azem Vlasi when submitting the introductory report at the session today of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo which discussed an analysis of the elections in the LC. The lists of the candidates for the leading LC organs in the province as well as the candidates for the leading LC organs of Serbia and of the LCY from the ranks of the provincial LC organization were approved during the session.

The committee members went on to discuss the proposed candidates for the new Provincial Committee and for other provincial LC organs, as well as the candidates from the provincial organization for the leading organs of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee and for the LCY Statute Commission. The explanation for these proposals was submitted by Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC.

According to Seljani, throughout the entire procedure for these organs about 40 candidates were proposed and recorded as such. During the examination of all these proposals strict account was taken that established criteria were respected. They were: Complete disaccumulation of functions, adequate national representation, appropriate number of workers, farm workers, young people and women and also safeguarding the continuity whereby one third of members could be elected from members of previous organs.

I should like to stress that some comrades proposed during the last session of the LC Provincial Committee, expressed the desire not to be candidates again for the LC organs which will make it possible for an appropriate number of workers, young people and women to be elected, said Seljani. During the consultations in the municipal organizations it was proposed that the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo should examine the possibility of the election of Comrade Fadilj Hodza as a member of the LCY Central Committee; there have been no demands or any insistence as regards other additional candidates.

At the last session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo -- Seljani recalled -- Comrade Hodza himself expressed his desire and the demand that unless his comrades-in-arms, other revolutionaries, the cadres from the LC of the Republics and from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina with whom he had been in the top bodies of the federation over a long period of time were also candidates, he himself did not want to be a candidate. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo agreed with the view of Comrade Fadilj Hodza and this is why in the proposal he does not figure as a possible candidate for the membership of the LCY Central Committee. Comrades Ismailj Bajra and Ilija Vakic also expressed their wish not to be candidates so as to help with the disaccumulation of functions.

Members of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, without much discussion, unanimously approved the lists of candidates to the membership of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee, and also for the membership of the Statute and Supervisory Commissions of the LC of Kosovo, LC of Serbia and of the LCY. Only two changes were approved concerning the proposed list of candidates for the membership of the provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo in order to improve regional representation and the age structure.

The following have been proposed for the membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia: Dr Asene Agaj, Lieutenant Colonel General Ali Muhadziri, Bajram Gasi, Daut Jasanica, Drita Krlesi, Jordan Kostic, Jovanka Grbic, Petar Jaksic, Nebih Gasi, Miroslav Vucak, Sadik Sadiku, Sevcet Mustafa, Favzi Hodza, Hakif Muljoli, Saban Krasnici, Sulejman Brna and Dr Petar Stanisic.

The following have been proposed as members of the LCY Central Committee: Ali Sukrija, Kolj Siroka, Svetislav Dolasevic, Sinan Hasani, Rahman Morina, Hasim Redzepi, Sanije Veselji, Vojislav Knezevic, Azem Vlasi, Andjelija Filipovic, Ali Sabani, Enver Djerdjeku, Dobrivoje Simonivic, Adem Krasnici and Seniha Bulja.

Under the agenda item "Any Other Business" Provincial Committee member Imer Pulja asked the committee to discuss the "onesided and tendentious reports by some public information media" on the 26th session of the Provincial Committee when the list of candidates for the top organs of the LC of Kosovo, of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY was discussed.

In this connection the Provincial Committee empowered its Presidium to make an assessment of the reports on this plenum of the Provincial Committee and to inform the members of the highest forum of the LC of Kosovo at one of the forthcoming sessions about these assessments, stands and any possible measures that had been taken.

COMPLAINTS BY KOSOVO CITIZENS JUSTIFIED

AU221945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The complaints of a great number of people from Kosovo are justified: This was the conclusion of a joint working group of the LCY, the Serbian LC, and the Kosovo LC Commissions for Petitions, Appeals, and Complaints which examined statements from 169 petitions in 15 Kosovo communes.

At its final session held today in Pristina, the working group concluded that all the individuals and self-managing organs that brought about these problems through their lack of work and who were dragging out the finding of a solution to the problems -- and by doing so forced the citizens to complain -- must bear the responsibility.

It was assessed that many complaints are the result of extremely unacceptable technobureaucratic attitudes on the part of responsible individuals, services, and organs in these communities, and that this disturbs relations among the people in the community, such as the Kosovo community.

A speedy and efficient solution to the problem which is causing justified dissatisfaction among citizens will be the best defense against those individuals from the Serb and Montenegrin peoples who, by using our weaknesses, are acting the role of leaders and saviors of these nationalities in Kosovo, it was stated at the meeting of the working group.

It was decided that the working group should meet again in 4 months at the latest, in order to jointly conduct a check on implementation of the conclusions that had been decided together with communal leaderships.

'IRREDENTISTS' TRIAL OPENS SESSION IN PRIZREN

AU231905 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The trial began today of the members of the "Committee for the Territory of Zur," before the sentencing body of the Prizren District Court, in the presence of Judge Nikola Vazuran. Ismet Badavaj, student; Enver Ajazaj, student; Murat Ajazaj, worker; Faik Susuri, worker; Remzi Rizanaj, student; Naim Hodza, student; Tahir Kurtaj, teacher; and Dzevat Rezkurtaj, student, all from the village of Zur near Prizren, are before the district court for hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The above-mentioned are accused of criminal acts of conspiracy to engage in a criminal act from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The first accused, Ismet Badavaj, from 1985 until the time of his arrest, within the hostile group of "Marxist-Leninists", formed the hostile group called the "Committee for the Territory of Zur," whose members acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In his defense, the accused Ismet Badavaj said that the aim of this group was not activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, even though members had decided that Kosovo was to assume the status of a republic. In fact, Ismet Badavaj went to the FRG in 1983, supposedly for employment; however in the FRG he met Adem Riznaj and Dzafer Satrin. After their meeting the two, after a time, sent material with a hostile content through an individual from Germany, which was collected from the Prizren railroad station by the accused Ismet Badavaj and Dzafer Elezkurtaj. Ismet Badavaj admitted that he had taken part in meetings in Prizren and Zur and that he had received all his instructions from Baskim Mazreku, who was imprisoned on 4 November last year.

After the imprisonment of Mazreku the members of the Marxist-Leninist group in Zur did not hold any further meetings. Ismet Badavaj stressed that he considered that he had not committed any crime against our country, and so had nothing to repent. Ismet Badavaj did not answer the judge's question of whether he wanted Kosovo to gain the status of a republic. The second accused, Enver Ajazaj, in his own defense said that he had not read the material he had taken froh Ismet Badavaj, and was not aware of its contents.. However, he accepted that he had taken part in three meetings of this group. To the question of whether he wanted Kosovo to gain the status of a republic, Ajazaj replied, "Since all peoples in our country are equal, I want Kosovo to become a republic." He, stressed that he did not consider himself guilty of everything that was mentioned in the accusation, however he does repent. The trial continues tomorrow.

Eight Sentenced

AU241929 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Today, before the Collegium of Five of Prizren District Court, there concluded the trial of eight members of the so-called "Committee for the Territory of Zur", accused of the criminal offense of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The first defendant, [words indistinct] Ismet Badavaj, student, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Enver Ajazaj, student, Murat Ajazaj, worker, and Faik Susuri, worker, were each sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for assisting the leader of the group to commit his criminal offense. All those sentenced are from Zur.

'DIFFICULT CONDITIONS' AFFECT SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

LD250356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 4 years of work of the delegate Serb Assembly evolved against a background of a sobering-up process and a conflict with the existence of an enormous Yugoslav and republican foreign debt, far exceeding our possibilities. This was stressed by Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Serb Assembly, in his report at the joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly.

He also recalled that the assembly activity evolved not only in difficult economic and political conditions, but under unfavorable natural circumstances, such as the earthquake on Mount Kopaonik and other natural disasters, serious accidents and the damage caused by them, river pollution, major fires and mining accidents.

This made the already difficult situation even more difficult and often, Gligorijevic recalled, placed constraints on and influence the work and the decisions of this assembly.

Gligorijevic provided a very harsh assessment of the implementation of the decisions of the Assembly in connection with the problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, which was, he said, one of the most serious and the most difficult political, social and moral problems of Yugoslav society during this period. Those who were obliged to apply the conclusions of the Assembly did not display any readiness to accept them, and there was no possibility, he said, of forcing them to do so. The influence of the Assembly on a concrete change of the situation in Kosovo was very small, among other things, because of the well-known situation bound up with the implementation of the constitutional position and unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The main debates in this assembly and throughout the country, in Gligorijevic's assessment, unequivocally speak of the great dissatisfaction over what has been done in Kosovo to control the counterrevolutionary and irredentist activity, in which context the effort invested by the subjective forces in Kosovo to change the situation for the better is not being ignored. Emigration continues and there are no qualitative and substantial changes in the reasons, said the president of the Serb Assembly, leading to all this.

No resolute measure has yet been taken to establish concrete ideopolitical and other responsibility toward all the people who are responsible for the situation that led to the counterrevolution in Kosovo and also for pressure and illegal actions in many areas of life in Kosovo. Also it is alarming that the assessments of the situation in Kosovo differ, which, said Gligorijevic, is reflected on the halt of emigration. [sentence as received] (?I will) repeat once again this Assembly's assessment that, as long as the emigration of the Serbs and of the Montenegrins from Kosovo continues, we cannot talk either about a favorable political-security situation either in that province or in the country as a whole.

It is unconstitutional and unacceptable, was the categorical statement made by Gligorijevic, that there should be any place in our country where all the citizens are not equal before the law and do not enjoy the same rights. This situation cannot be justified by anything and the most vigorous measures must be taken to eliminate such manifestations. Gligorijevic stressed that the complaints against the work of the organs in Kosovo must not at all be described as a nationalistic or enemy behavior because turning to social organs is one of the basic constitutional rights of every working person and citizen, in which context, of course, any misuse of this democratic right must be prevented.

The activity of the Serb Assembly on many occasions ended up with specific statements, conclusions and adopted legislation, but the implementation of these measures was not monitored. An integral activity of the republic as a whole was lacking in adopting and implementing the agreed measures and conclusions and these are the shortcomings which must be eliminated.

In conclusion, Gligorijevic expressed his conviction that the implementation of the program of activity by the republican organs concerning the application of the stands on the topical questions of the implementation of the unity and togetherness, adopted today, will contribute to an essential improvement of the relations in the republic, especially since a readiness was expressed to overcome the serious ideopolitical differences and interpretations of the constitutional laws.

RESOLUTION OF ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE URGED

LD242156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Delegate Assembly of the third convocation ended its 4-year term of office at today's session at which a report on the Assembly's work was adopted and a speech by the Assembly's president, Slobodan Gligorijevic, was heard.

The Assembly's Chamber of Municipalities again today discussed the case of Ahmet Dobruna, delegate in the chamber of Municipalities who, suspected of having received bribes, was arrested despite his delegate immunity. A representative of the mandate-immunity commission and the republic's deputy public prosecutor, Stanisa Radak, informed the delegates that since the chamber's last session there had been no new developments in the Dobruna case. This implies that the Kosovo Provincial public prosecutor has so far failed to establish the names of the officials of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs who arrested Dobruna unlawfully. They remain "unknown persons." Delegates to the chamber agreed that there has been enough of the "hide-and-seek" game and called on the republic's public prosecutor to do everything within the law and his jurisdiction to resolve the case. They also asked the 12 delegates reelected to the next composition of the chamber to make efforts to bring the affair to an end.

ZARKOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

AU181630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent birthday congratulations to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea.

BRIEFS

OIL EQUIPMENT TO ALBANIA -- Sarajevo, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Sarajevo Energoinvest will deliver fittings and equipment for oil drilling valued at $105 million dollars to the People's Republic of Albania by year's end. According to the announcement issued by the information service of that composite organization of associated labor, the business contract was signed today between the representatives of Energionvest and of the Makinaimport firm in Tirana. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]